

POLITICAL.

The Alleged Anti-Blaine Letter from Whitelaw Reid to Murat Halstead Pronounced a Canard.

What a Prominent Southern Member of Congress Says of the Democratic Disaffection in New York.

Halstead's Denial.
CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 7.—Mr. Halstead prints the following card in the Commercial Gazette to-day: "The statement telegraphed over the country yesterday, originating in Washington, that Mr. Halstead of the Commercial Gazette had received a letter from Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York Tribune, about Blaine and Sherman as presidential candidates, is untrue. There has been no correspondence resembling even remotely that reported."

Whitelaw Reid Denies It.
NEW YORK, April 7.—The Tribune makes no reference to the letter alleged to have been written by Whitelaw Reid to Murat Halstead. The World says: "Mr. Reid being seen by a reporter last night had nothing to say further than that he had written no such letter."

The Letter Was Written.
NEW YORK, April 7.—The Washington correspondent of the Evening Post telegraphs his paper: "The Philadelphia Press has a telegram from New York saying Mr. Whitelaw Reid denies all knowledge of any letter from himself to Murat Halstead, betokening a purpose to abandon Blaine and espouse John Sherman's interest for the next presidential nomination. The only error made by the Evening Post's correspondent was in using the name of Mr. Halstead. The letter was addressed to Mr. Halstead's partner, Richard Smith of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette."

A Bad Sign.
Special to the Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—A prominent southern member of Congress and an enthusiastic indorser of President Cleveland, who has recently returned from New York, where he made a political reconnaissance, said to THE GAZETTE correspondent to-night: "I mixed around a good deal with working Democrats while in New York, and to my astonishment I found but two or three men who indicated a willingness to enter the campaign favoring the President's re-nomination. I had reason to believe that there was considerable dissatisfaction, but I had not the least conception that it was assuming so formidable a shape. As a friend of the President, and coming from a state that will send a solid delegation to the convention instructed to support his re-nomination, I regard the situation as alarming, if I am to be guided in the least by the feeling which I found to exist. With all this, however, I am of the opinion that Mr. Cleveland will be re-nominated and re-elected, though it is a bad sign to see so much discord at this early date."

Rhode Island Democratic.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 7.—The last of the returns were not in until after daylight this morning. The result of the contest is that John W. Davis, Democrat, is elected Governor by 573 majority. There is no election for lieutenant-governor or secretary of state. Ziba A. Slocum, Democrat, is elected attorney-general by 2518 majority and J. G. Perry, Democrat, general treasurer by 2609 majority. The majority against the woman suffrage amendment is 15,729. The Senate stands, Republican 19, Democrats 12, and there was no election in five cases; House, 27 Republicans and 33 Democrats, with twelve districts yet to be heard from.

At Farmersville.
FARMERSVILLE, TEX., April 6.—On yesterday there were two elections in this city, one to vote upon the proposition of abolishing the city government and the other for the election of city officers. The result of the election was that the city government will be continued and the old officers were all elected with the exception of the marshal. In the office of the marshal there was a tie, and another election will be ordered to elect an officer for that place.

Anderson Prohibitionists to Meet.
Special to the Gazette.
PALESTINE, TEX., April 7.—The chairman of the state central committee, B. F. Rogers, and the chairman of the county committee, W. G. Reeves, Esq., issued a printed call to-day to all Prohibitionists in this county. A mass meeting will be held on the 16th inst. at the courthouse in Palestine, at which time arrangements will be perfected to make a hot campaign in this county. The call of the chairman is without regard to race, color, partisan feeling or interest.

Montague County Prohibitionists.
Special to the Gazette.
MONTAGUE, TEX., April 7.—The Prohibitionists have called a meeting next Saturday, for the purpose of formulating plans for the coming campaign. The contest in this county will likely be very interesting. The Anti-Prohibitionists have not taken any steps toward organizing, but they are strong in the belief that they are right in opposing the adoption of the amendment.

To Contest Carlisle's Seat.
CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 7.—Mr. Thobe of Covington, referring to a dispatch from Washington, which stated that he had given up his contest for the seat of Speaker Carlisle, says he has not abandoned the case. The time for taking testimony in rebuttal by Speaker Carlisle has not yet expired, and he is informed that Mr. Carlisle will take no testimony.

A Prohibition Club.
Special to the Gazette.
CLEBURNE, TEX., April 7.—A prohibition club consisting of forty-two members was organized at Lee's academy last night.

An Unanswered Question.
NEW YORK, April 7.—The World editorially says: "It is impossible now to foresee what effect these two remarkable powers, prohibition and labor, will have on the old political organizations in future elections. It is certain that the growing prohibition element can never again be chained to the chair of the Republican machine, but it is both possible and probable that the Democratic party may see the labor element, with which the real

Democracy has always been in sympathy, running a separate ticket for the presidency next year. Remembering that 68,000 votes were cast in this city alone for Henry George last November, can the Democrats hope for success in 1888 without a majority of the labor votes?"

At Waco.
Special to the Gazette.
WACO, TEX., April 7.—The Prohibitionists of the Fourth ward met to-night and organized a campaign club. An address was made by Colonel F. T. Mitchell, late chaplain of the House of Representatives. To-morrow night the anti's have their rally.

Hillsboro's Election.
Special to the Gazette.
HILLSBORO, TEX., April 7.—The city election passed off very quietly here. The following is the result: City marshal, W. B. Johnson; city attorney, G. T. Jones; city assessor and collector, A. G. Conner; treasurer, George F. Sturgis; secretary, Andrew L. Smith. Aldermen—First ward, W. T. Collier; Second ward, J. E. Ballard; Third ward, H. M. Lary; Fourth ward, W. A. McCallum.

Reid Sull for Blaine.
Special to the Gazette.
WASHINGTON, April 7.—Although the matter created considerable excitement in political circles, the opinion is universal in Washington without regard to party or faction, that the alleged anti-Blaine letter from Whitelaw Reid to Murat Halstead or Richard Smith is a canard. Nobody believes that Reid would have written such a letter to either of the gentlemen named. Senator Sherman in an interview here to-day, said he had never heard of such a letter and was not inclined to believe it, for the reason that Mr. Reid was a close friend of Mr. Blaine, and would take no such position without Mr. Blaine's acquiescence.

TAX SALES.

Comptroller McCall Issues Instructions in Regard to Redeeming Lands—Chartered.
Special to the Gazette.

AUSTIN, TEX., April 7.—The following circular has been issued by the Comptroller:
To Tax Collectors:

Your attention is directed to the following law enacted by the Twentieth Legislature: Chapter 24, S. H. B. No. 24 (an act to extend the time within which lands that have been sold for taxes and bought in by the state may be redeemed.)

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Texas, that all lands which have been sold for taxes and bought in by the state, the time for redeeming which has expired, and which have not been redeemed, and which have not since been alienated by the state, may be redeemed by the owner thereof and their agents if within twelve months from the date on which this act takes effect, said owners or their agents shall pay to the state the original state and county taxes for which said lands were sold, and the taxes due for each year since said sale, with 8 per cent. interest thereon per annum from the date of such sale or from the accrual of such subsequent taxes, as the case may be, and all taxes and costs which have accrued thereon under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Comptroller of the state.

Sec. 2. Whereas there are persons whose lands have been sold and who are anxious to redeem the same, an emergency exists, and imperative public necessity demands that this act take effect from and after its passage and it is so enacted.

You will therefore, in all cases where lands have been sold to the state for taxes and more than two years have expired from the date of such sale, be governed by the above law in permitting owners or their agents to redeem the same, and in issuing redemption receipts under this act he the same to give the name of the original grantee, and state whether the land was assessed upon the resident non-resident or unrendered roll. Where two years have not expired since the date of sale to the state collectors in permitting parties to redeem will be governed by article 479 of the Revised Statutes.

[Signed.] JOHN D. MCCALL, Comptroller.

The following charters were filed to-day: The McKinney Loan and Savings association, capital \$200,000; incorporators, J. G. Montcastle, H. A. McDonald, J. H. W. J. L. Doggett, W. B. Harrison, J. R. Gough.
Jewish congregation, Beth El, of Tyler.

Chronic Coughs and Colds.
And all diseases of the Throat and Lungs can be cured by the use of SCOTT'S EMULSION, which contains the healing virtues of Cod Liver Oil and Hygienic Food in the most palatable form. It is a beautiful cream Emulsion, pale as milk, easily digested, and can be taken by the most delicate and sickly. It is the best of all remedies for Chronic Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Tuberculosis and Scrophulous Affections, to say nothing of ordinary colds and throat troubles. W. R. S. COLEMAN, M. D., Manchester, O.

WASHINGTON.

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every American ship builder or other persons, who shall show to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, within three days from the date of the contract, that he will be possessed of the necessary plant for the performance of the work which he shall offer to undertake. The evidence thus acquired must accompany the proposals or be submitted to parliamentary rules in advance. It is also required that one of the vessels shall be built on or near the coast of the Pacific or the waters connecting therewith, one of them on or near the coast of the Gulf of Mexico or the waters connecting therewith, and two of them on or near the coast of the Atlantic ocean or the waters connecting therewith, and fit such places on or near the coasts or waters as the Secretary of the Navy shall approve. If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the President of the United States from the biddings for said contracts that said vessels cannot be constructed at a fair cost on or near the coast of the Pacific ocean or the Gulf of Mexico, he shall authorize the construction of said vessels or either of them elsewhere in the United States. All of the vessels are to be of the best modern design, having the highest attainable speed. The three cruisers must be completed within twenty-four months from the execution of the respective contracts. The cost of the cruisers, exclusive of armament, but including equipment, is limited to an amount not exceeding \$1,300,000. The cost of cruisers Nos. 4 and 5 including equipment, but exclusive of armament and premiums for speed, is limited to an aggregate for both vessels of not more than \$3,000,000. Cost of gunboats 4 and 5, exclusive of armament, but including equipment, is limited to an amount not exceeding \$5,500,000 each. Proposals will be received at the department until noon, Monday, August 1, next.

TEXAS PENSIONS.
Special to the Gazette.
WASHINGTON, April 7.—Texas pensions issued to-day: James Smith, Blue Ridge; Wm. Courtney, Denison.

WASHINGTON WORK ON THE CRUIZERS.
WASHINGTON, April 7.—Secretary Whitney has decided to push to completion work on the cruisers Atlanta, Boston and Chicago, so as to permit an early adjustment of accounts with the contractors. To this end all extra work on the vessels, such as the changes made in the Boston and Chicago, by direction of Naval Advisory board as the result of trials of the Atlanta, will be discontinued, and aside from some small changes necessary to fit the vessels for sea the energies of the department will be concentrated on the work required by the original contracts with John Roach. The Secretary to-day addressed a letter to chiefs of the bureaus of construction and steam engineering and the assignees of John Roach to the above effect.

COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.
WASHINGTON, April 7.—The President has appointed Benton J. Hall of Iowa Commissioner of Patents, vice Mr. Montgomery, resigned.

A STEEL STERN.
WASHINGTON, April 7.—Naval officers are much pleased with the result made at Turtletow, Pa., to cast a steel stern for the new cruiser, Baltimore, now building at Philadelphia. The piece weighed 15,000 pounds, and was cast without defect.

BOLIVIAN MINISTER RECALLED.
WASHINGTON, April 7.—Senator Carral, the Bolivian minister to this country, to-day presented his letters of recall to President Cleveland, and the customary civilities were exchanged. It is understood that Senator Carral has been released at his own request.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.
WASHINGTON, April 7.—The executive committee of the society of the Army of the Cumberland have practically completed the programme for the annual meeting of the society. It will be held in this city, May 11 and 12, upon which occasion Garfield's statue, erected at the west approach of the capitol, will be unveiled. A meeting of the society will be held on the morning of May 11, at which General Sheridan will preside.

In Town and Hamlet.
The seeds of intermittent and bilious remittent fever germinate and bear evil fruit. No community has altogether escaped it. In populous wards of large cities bad sewage causes it, and in their suburbs stagnant pools in sunken lots breed it. There is but once a remedy as a means of prevention. Its name is Hygieine. It is the most potent antidote in existence to the malarial virus. Fortified with this incomparable, saving specific, miasmatic influences may be encountered with absolute impunity. Disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, begotten by miasma-tainted water, or any other cause, succumb to the beneficent, corrective named, and rheumatic, kidney and bladder troubles are surely removable by its use when it is given a persistent trial.

A Colored Boy Killed.
Special to the Gazette.
HUMPHREY, TEX., April 7.—Two colored boys, Jim Johnson and Jimmy Nelson, quarreled and fought near the colored Baptist church in this city about 9 o'clock to-night. Johnson cut and shot Nelson killing him instantly. There was preaching going on and a great many colored people were in the church at the time and great excitement prevailed. Johnson made his escape, but the officers are in hot pursuit.

Ended the Officers.
Special to the Gazette.
DENISON, TEX., April 7.—At 9 o'clock to-night a man attempted to board the Missouri Pacific stock train while in motion and fell under the wheels and was torn to pieces. Letters found on his person show that his name was N. Dees, and that he had relatives in Paris, Tex. His business had been selling liquor in the Indian Nation, for which offense officers from both the Nation and here were in search of him.

Galveston Notes.
Special to the Gazette.
GALVESTON, TEX., April 7.—The sand washed out of the artesian well to-day is identical with the sand obtained from the bed of the Trinity river. This has led to the belief that the bore has struck the old bed of that river. The flow from the top of the well continues without any diminution in volume.

Last night John Hunter, an old citizen residing in East End, made an unsuccessful attempt to kill himself by taking an overdose of morphine.

We Did Not Expect To CONTINUE

Our great fire sale after April 1st. We confidently expected that the goods would sell themselves in less time than that, as we offered them at such ridiculously low figures. As we find, however, that WE HAVE A GOOD LOT OF BARGAINS LEFT, we have concluded to extend the time to

April 15--Fifteen Days Longer.

Anything that is now left in the damaged stock can be bought at almost your own figures. Price is no object. We must close out the remnants by the above specified time. Suits can be bought for \$8.50 that are worth \$20.00, and other goods can be bought in proportion. This is a great chance to outfit yourself in the Clothing line.

Washer & August,

500 HOUSTON STREET.

JEFF DAVIS' SPEECH.

The Grey-Haired Statesman and Soldier Pays a Tribute to Sidney Johnston.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 7.—After the procession had reached the cemetery and Senator Gibson had delivered an oration, Jefferson Davis was introduced. The applause was deafening and continued some time. Mr. Davis said: "Ladies and gentlemen, if words could add anything to the effect which this scene produces, then I should regret that physical ability does not allow me to address so large an audience as this. General Johnston's fame rests on his deeds. It required no embellishments from any one, and if it did, the able oration you have heard has done all that occasion could require. To you, my brethren of the Louisiana division, Army of the Tennessee, I wish to offer my congratulations for your eminent success in the task you undertook despite the jeers and evil prophecies of those who said you could not succeed. You have succeeded [pointing to the statue], and there is today, I believe, the best equestrian statue—man and horse—that is to be found in any country. [Applause.] There is the head and neck, familiar to many of you, of the horse he rode when he received his death wound. Copied, I know not how but by instinct. There is the grand figure of our hero as we have seen him on horse-back, the perfect cavalier as well as the fearless soldier. You have done well to embody this hero's statue in material more enduring than granite. Not that his fame was likely to diminish nor that you required any visits to remind you of his greatness or warm your affections for him, but that in coming time as the youths of our country pass by what they may look at that statue and say 'Well, who is this?' and learn the story of a man who was as good as he was great, and as great as humanity permits men to be." The speaker then dwelt at some length upon the intimacy of his acquaintance with Johnston, having been associated with him in college and the military academy, where he was recognized as the grandest character in the class, and proceeded as follows: "We entered the army together and were in the same branch of the service. We were together in the barracks and in the Indian campaigns, and I remember now the time when I saw him. When a deadly disease was spreading among the men in camp. Sidney Johnston was there, himself suffering, yet calm, and attentive to those who were suffering more than himself. He knew no repudiation, it was not in his nature to do that. The man who had been a lion in battle, when he stooped over a suffering comrade, his eyes moistened with more than a mother's weakness. Such was the nature of this man's heart. Then we served in a foreign war together. I could not tell you much of that period without being subject to the charge of egotism, for singly and alone we two have stood where death seemed to come every moment, and there Sidney Johnston was as calm as I ever saw him in camp. His decision was as quick as rifle powder. [I speak to infantry men, who know how quick it is.] Then there was a characteristic of him which prevailed throughout the whole course of his life, and that was his chivalrous temper. He never deserted a friend and was prone to step in front of a friend when he saw him assailed. He was knightly by knight errantry. When he saw Texas struggling for a right he thought belonged to her—the right of self government—he went to volunteer, without recommendation, taking his place in the ranks to fight for the liberty of Texas in order that she might have a government of her own. As time wore on his merit was discovered, and he was raised to rank and position. When the war with Mexico began we had but few troops on the Rio Grande, and in the beginning of the war there seemed little probability of success. General Johnston organized a regiment of which he was Colonel, and marched immediately to the support of Zachary Taylor. Afterwards he was on the staff of General Taylor. I will not worry you by going into details. [A voice in the crowd—"Go on."] After the war with Mexico—[applause] he was appointed postmaster under the administration of Pierce, a Yankee who never faltered in the maintenance of the state rights, a man who, in the Senate of the United States voted for every one of the resolutions of Calhoun, though many southern voters did so reluctantly. Thanks to New Hampshire for raising such a man as Franklin Pierce. Pierce appointed General Johnston postmaster and Colonel of the Second Cavalry, a regiment which gave more distinguished officers to both armies in the war between the states than any other in the United States army. Buchanan, when President, sent me to ask, 'Who do you think ought to have

command of the Utah expedition?' I did not choose to select one only from my army acquaintances, and I gave three names. He said: 'Do you and Logan ever agree about anything?' I said: 'I think so.' He replied: 'In this instance you have named the same three men.' They were Persifer Smith of Louisiana, Albert S. Johnston and R. E. Lee. Johnston was selected, and he was the best selection. He commanded the expedition to Utah, and was made brigadier-general by brevet. So he had gone to the highest grade next to commander in chief within a short period after the Mexican war. Previous to that he had resigned from the army and lost his position. When the war between the states commenced his rank and his reputation gave him the right to believe and expect all that would be true in the army of the United States, but true to the chivalric nature of which I have spoken and seeing a few states asserting their rights to form a government, Johnston sacrificed all he had gained in the United States army and traveled across a trackless desert to offer his services to the minority struggling for right. None who knew Sidney Johnston could imagine him ignorant of the fact that this smaller body of men without arms, without a navy, without workshops, without material of war would have to contend against terrible odds. On the field of Shiloh he made but one mistake, he had planned that battle, and sent me a telegram [which was lost] which described it just as it was fought, the only battle in the world's history that was fought as the general expected. The mistake he made was in allowing somebody else to direct the order of march, so they did not get to the field of battle as soon as they should have arrived there. That one day lost enabled Buell to approach Grant. Johnston was one day later in striking the enemy, but he struck when he could, and the field was covered from point to point. At one point held by the enemy an obstinate resistance was offered. And now I give my own theory in which, perhaps, I am justified by my intimate knowledge of the man and of what he would do under the circumstances. When he saw the stubborn resistance, and went forward to direct the operations himself, receiving then a fatal wound, I fully believe that if he had been told: 'You can keep your saddle fifteen minutes and consummate this victory, but if you do it is at the risk of your life,' he would have said: 'I'll take the chances.' Thus it was he remained in the saddle until it was too late to afford him any reprieve. When he fell one of the mighty pillars that supported the temple of the Confederacy, and gave us reason to believe we would have won our fight in the west, went down. I loved him as a brother; I honored him as a man; I admired him as a hero, but more than all this I felt the sore loss to a just cause which was in existence when he died. My friends, I have already said enough, and you all know that Johnston led an army which was composed of material rapidly thrown together. One corps, that commanded by the gallant and true soldier, Bragg, was the only one which had the advantage of thorough discipline. Few who followed Johnston through battle saw how he had gone forward step by step until at last he was snatched by death from the very arms of victory almost compelled by his genius and your valor, the valor of the army of the Tennessee which, whether in advance or retreat received no stain to transmit to the future general." Mr. Davis continued at some further length.

THE MISSING LINK.

Kissane Plays the Part of General in the Chinese Army.

LANSING, MICH., April 7.—U.S. Forester, a Japanese merchant of high standing here, furnishes a new chapter of romance concerning Kissane. Up to the present there has been no clew as to the whereabouts of Kissane from the time he was in Nicaragua to his appearance in California. Forester supplies the missing chapter. During the Chinese rebellion of 1857 Forester was captured by a detachment of rebels and taken to Shanghai with the other Japanese prisoners. Here the rebels were overcome by Chinese troops under the command of an American, who was no other than Kissane. He had secured the favor of the Emperor through his shrewdness and was raised to the rank of general of the army. The young Japs were made Kissane's body servants. Usa and Kissane finally went to Europe, where Kissane visited all the leading cities.

ANOTHER CHAPTER OF ROMANCE.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 7.—Sydney C. Burton, a Cleveland man, who followed Kissane for years and spent \$59,000 in an endeavor to bring him to justice, kept a complete record of all his movements.

His life was hazarded almost momentarily, and one of his most formidable foes was a woman, the wife of Captain Cummings, who commanded the Martha Washington boat that Kissane and his fellow conspirators burned on the Mississippi. The Captain owned an interest in the boat, and the efforts of Burton to prevent the payment of what he knew to be fraudulent insurance claims greatly infuriated the woman, who was of a most desperate character. Mr. Burton, in his own writing, tells of his first encounter with her in the following manner: "All other events failed to win me over. They (the conspirators) invited me to Cummings' room at the Walnut street house, Cincinnati, probably to make a dual and more liberal proposal. I went, and Cummings commenced entreating me to stand by him, with the assurance that everything should be right. When Mrs. Cummings stepped into the room her appearance attracted my attention. She was a dashing woman with a compact figure, handsome face, black hair and jet eyes that flashed like fire. She said not a word, but commenced pacing up and down the room with a nervous step, occasionally glancing at me with a strange vindictive expression. She reminded me of a tigress walking up and down in a cage. I watched closely what she would say or do, when she remarked in a short, sharp voice: 'I can hit a quarter of a dollar across this room every time.' A circumstance which I am about to relate induced me to believe she might whip out a pistol and shoot me on the spot. I thought in view of the case that discretion was the better part of valor, and not desiring to furnish a mark for the pistol practice of an infuriated woman I hastily excused myself on the plea of another engagement. The circumstance to which I allude and from which I had previously gained some idea of Mrs. Cummings' character, is as follows. She was a sister of the Chapins, residing in Cincinnati, when she became acquainted with and formed an attachment for Cummings, who promised to marry her. This was some time before the Mexican war. Cummings, however, did not see fit to keep his word, and during the war went to Mexico with Rufus and Adam Chapin and Kimball, where they kept a gambling shop on the Rio Grande. They were getting along in a flourishing way when they were startled by her strange and wholly unexpected arrival. It seems that Mrs. Cummings (then Miss Chapin) feeling her dignity wounded by what she supposed to be the desertion of the Captain, determined to vindicate the wrongs to her sex and compel the faithless lover to fulfill his pledge. She set about doing this in a curious fashion. The indignant girl dressed herself in a complete suit of man's clothes, armed herself with a brace of pistols and started with a brave heart on her distant journey. She found her way without detection to the Rio Grande and hunted up the local law selected by Cummings and his companions. On the day of her arrival, unsuspecting Cummings was dealing faro in a shop when she came his affianced lady. She drew out a pistol, pointed it at Cummings' head, and addressed him fiercely. 'Captain Cummings, you can either marry me or take this in your head.' In the midst of the Captain's consternation he found breath enough to say: 'Why, Allice, my dear, is that you?' He very sensibly determined to marry her, and the ceremony was performed by a priest the same day. It was the knowledge of this history that induced me to take rather hasty leave of Captain Cummings' apartments."

Subsequently Mr. Burton, in his pursuit of the criminals, found Captain Cummings in a gambling den in New Orleans. On this occasion Mrs. Cummings, who was with him, attacked Mr. Burton with a gun and knife, but a friend arrived at the scene in time to save his life.

W. H. Lessing Acquitted.
Special to the Gazette.

ABILENE, TEX., April 7.—In the District court yesterday the trial of W. H. Lessing for the murder of Mike Quinn, came to a close. Last night the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty, after being out two hours. Lessing killed Quinn in Big Springs about two years ago. Lessing, who lives at San Angelo, was attending court at Big Springs; Quinn was a gambler at that place. They became involved in a difficulty which was composed of words, then they parted to meet again better "heeled." Lessing got a shotgun and Quinn a revolver. Quinn fell at the first fire, his head riddled with buckshot.

Mrs. Bradshaw, Philadelphia, Pa., was cured of rheumatism in the ankle by St. Jacobs Oil.